









THE EARLY HISTORY of Chinese painting, when it is based on surviving works and not on the literary record and the *shih-tu* of collectors, is a very fragile structure indeed. It is not surprising therefore that the slightest evidence of any degree of objectivity should be seized on avidly. Chinese Landscape Woodcuts makes of four woodcut prints of Song date a peg on which to hang an admirably succinct thesis on the development of Chinese painting in the tenth century. There is here the temptation to make too much of little; and about one half of the book is given over to the history in general of the printing of the Buddhist Canon in China and adjacent countries, in justification of the date attributed to the woodcuts. But the bibliographical point is thus very fully made, and in the art-history deduced provides almost providential collateral support for the account of tenth-century painting as it is currently presented.

Professor Loehr's argument is that the four prints now in the Frey Museum of Art are from blocks carved between A.D. 984 and 991, and were included with a hundred or so similar prints in the edition of the Tripiṭaka printed in 1108 or soon after. Each of the prints (probably like all the rest of the set) shows a Buddhist divine, drawn inconspicuously, receiving guests amid vast and mostly treeless landscapes of close angular hills, escarpments and crags. Prints earlier than these, beginning with the oldest of A.D. 868 which is in the British Museum, show only scenes of preaching and images executed in much coarser style. In the Tripiṭaka illustrations the stylization of rocks and vegetation, due allowance made for the difference of medium, compare interestingly with the like features of paintings attributed to late tenth-century artists either through originals (as is argued) or early copies. Professor Loehr makes clear in his tabular analysis of the purely compositional elements in both groups of pictures that he is dealing primarily with content rather than style, a distinction not always scrupulously observed in writing on this subject. He demonstrates convincingly that the degree of simplification present in the woodcuts still does not obscure a consistent difference from the formal repertoire of the leading artists of the later tenth century. The difference bears on the treatment of crags, plateaux and ravines, and the prints—not surprisingly—show an archaism or provincialism. Though it is not a point emphasized by Professor Loehr, one notes that much of the detailed treatment in question arises from archaic devices adopted for the sake of giving the illusion of spatial recession. The devices are crudely linear, not differing much from those of wall paintings of about the same age in the cave temples at Tun Huang. The new idea, due to dominance in landscape painting until the Yuan period, was the creation of space, by using mist and cloud and graded ink tones.

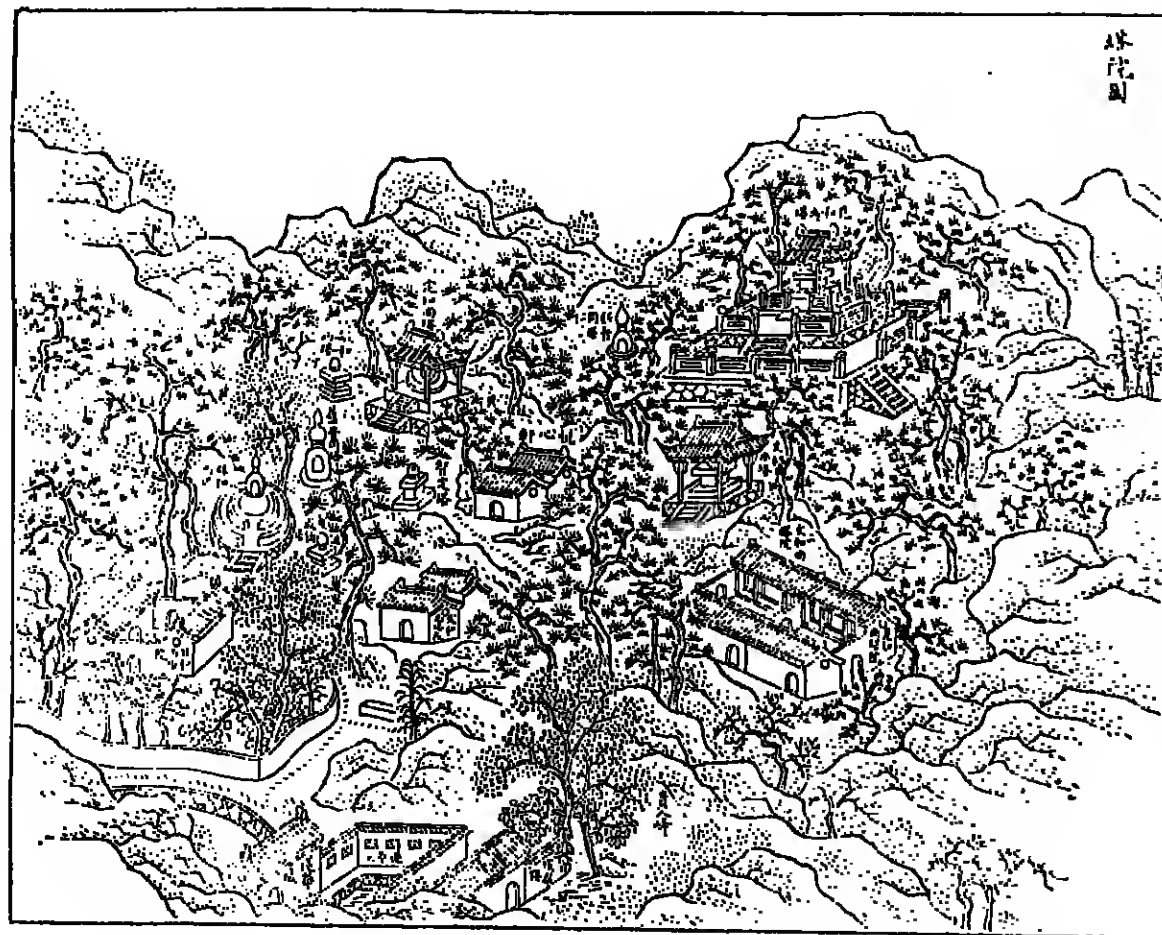
Perhaps Professor Loehr too readily dismisses the possibility that atmospheric effects of this kind were already in use even before the late tenth century. They may not have recommended themselves to the print artist or block-carver: graded tones in wood-block printing were not after all achieved before the work of the Japanese print artists of the nineteenth century. But the correspondence of the Tripiṭaka prints with the early painted landscape in forms, and, one would say, significantly also in style, is not to be doubted. The prints make more intelligible such famous works as the unsigned "Ming Huang's Journey to Shao" and Ching Hao's "Mount Lu" by illuminating a related popular and long-lived tradition. Professor Loehr's thesis of a

## EARLY CHINESE ART

MAX LOEHR: *Chinese Landscape Woodcuts*. 114pp. 40 plates. Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £7 2s. 6d.

LAURENCE SICKMAN and ALEXANDER SOPER: *The Art and Architecture of China*. 350pp. 190pp. of plates. Pelican History of Art: Penguin. £6 6s.

J. PRIE-MOLLER: *Chinese Buddhist Monasteries*. 396pp. Hong Kong University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £18 15s.



Abbots' tunks from the monastic chronicle of Hui-chi-sai: reproduced from Chinese Buddhist Monasteries.

stylistic break in the mid-tenth century with the prints as a survival of the older manner is certainly arguable, but it is difficult to concede his initial claim that in the prints 'we are faced with what seems to be an entire school of landscape painting suddenly returned to life'.

Laurence Sickman and Alexander Soper's history of Chinese art and architecture now appears in its third edition. The excellence of this most adult of the surveys of the subject is too well known and its usefulness to serious students too well proven to require further commendation. Alone of the western histories it confines itself in the major arts of painting, sculpture and architecture, avoiding the blandishments of decorative art and craft technology. It is also the only work of its kind in which architecture receives solid treatment. This

last study, as Professor Soper reminds us in an appendix to this edition, where recently published and discovered material is noticed, has benefited remarkably from the work of the past fifteen years. Not only have the earlier periods of architecture been illuminated by the excavation of elaborate stone-built tombs, and of theolithic houses, but much material has also been collected relating to imperial palaces and shrines around Chang-an, the Han and Tang capital, and the beginnings of the East Asian tradition of trabeated wooden architecture thereby given increasingly historical shape. The paintings of pre-Sung, Sung and Yuan date, hitherto unknown and now placed in museums, in Mr. Sickman's opinion do not 'basically alter basic conceptions already held'. Need for reassessment arises rather in the Han and the post-Han periods, in which

recent discoveries in the paintings have revealed a more sophisticated

The Hong Kong and Oxford University Presses have engaged a distinguished team of experts for a new edition of *Chinese Buddhist Monasteries*, a nostalgic splendour of typography rivaling the Copenhagen edition of 1920. Moller practised architecture in the 1920s, and in 1933 visited many temples and south China to research his drawings and plans. The scope of the book is wider and broader than his. Architecturally the book is with little in detail beside the descriptions of the monasteries of the Hui-chi-sai in Kiangsu, but the account of the daily lives and occasions of its monks, which is the need to explain the layout. In the latter part of the book, the account of the monasteries with intimate knowledge of the monasteries in the past, objectively, writing with a sense of the past, and aspects of the performance of his book alone should be classic. Its like, for China, to appear again.

Prie-Moller is chiefly with a southern tradition, stery design, where, in contrast to the north, there is a marked tendency to place single perimeter minor buildings as well towers which were regularly sited outside the precinct. As to the future of the layout, this is not as clear as one could wish, but she believes in, and more on. What must interest the Buddhist religion must be the large, shambly, silent girl who is assigned guardian duty roles at certain points of the building. The girl, which does not date in the territory, earlier than the century, boasts as its own, a distinction two centuries as they do not belong to the group or enter into the monkish life. Without the building, these buildings are of one Mia Fong, who has a unique reputation as an architect and even today, the buildings are exquisitely the manner of wooden architecture of which is beautifully photographed. Such Chinese buildings are not, as the author does not profess to be a happy one; what is, for Chinese architecture, for instance, of Eva's heart lay with the monks, and it is writing on retreat, and it is of interest to added to the interest of the photographs, which are, at such a price, can hardly be termed a promising venture. It is that it should have been

## Elizabeth Bowen's new novel

ELIZABETH BOWEN: *Eva Trout*. 188pp. Cape. 25s.

Elizabeth Bowen's new novel makes delicate use of precisely such epigrammatic heroines as her own, 'remembered disquiet' in her curious life were regularly sited outside the precinct. As to the future of the layout, this is not as clear as one could wish, but she believes in, and more on. What must interest the Buddhist religion must be the large, shambly, silent girl who is assigned guardian duty roles at certain points of the building. The girl, which does not date in the territory, earlier than the century, boasts as its own, a distinction two centuries as they do not belong to the group or enter into the monkish life. Without the building, these buildings are of one Mia Fong, who has a unique reputation as an architect and even today, the buildings are exquisitely the manner of wooden architecture of which is beautifully photographed. Such Chinese buildings are not, as the author does not profess to be a happy one; what is, for Chinese architecture, for instance, of Eva's heart lay with the monks, and it is writing on retreat, and it is of interest to added to the interest of the photographs, which are, at such a price, can hardly be termed a promising venture. It is that it should have been

From now on Eva's story grows older and older. She lies to America, casting her spell during the flight on a day from a Western campus, is recognized in a Chicago college shop by the girl she had saved and tried to cheer during their brief incarceration at the castle school, and makes, chuck-and-dagger arrangements to collect her baby, light years later she returns to England, bringing the child. Once again, Constantine, who has tried to be too clever for the illegally adopted Jeremy, thought charming and beautiful, is a dead-end: no one, during Eva's luxurious and lonely pilgrimage round the American ex-pats, has offered her any hope of cure. Yet, too late, she is both needed and safe from betrayal

no one, it seems, can intrude on her and the child's private world, even if the child's and Worcester's life no longer offer the chance of a stable refuge. Moreover, Henry is now twenty, a difficult, impatient, attractive Cambridge undergraduate, and Eva discovers she can fall in love. It would be a pity to reveal how Miss Bowen contrives her rapid, exotic and explosive climax in Eva's fantasies: there are scenes involving kidnapping, an interlude in Fontainebleau, and revolver-shots on Victoria Station, with the whole cast assembling, as in some Webster tragedy, for an apocalyptic ending. Indeed, Elizabeth Bowen contrives her rapid, exotic and explosive climax in Eva's fantasies: there are scenes involving kidnapping, an interlude in Fontainebleau, and revolver-shots on Victoria Station, with the whole cast assembling, as in some Webster tragedy, for an apocalyptic ending. Indeed,

more and more, as the book gathers momentum into a world full of symbol and retribution, the figures of Henry James and Dickens, whose genius had seemed in the earlier chapters to preside, are replaced by those of writers like Miss Compton-Burnett and Miss Murdoch, from whom the details of actuality become important only as tools, with which to shape a formal abstract pattern.

In many ways this is a pity: Miss Bowen is so superbly funny and accurate in her observation of external and her laconic comments on ordinary behaviour that the contrived implausibility of some of the later scenes strikes a discordant and at times self-indignant note: it is satisfying to be made aware of how fate will engineer, for instance, the innocent betrayal of Eva by the last of her victims, or the way in which Eva's apparently malign upheaval of every life she touches gradually emerges as necessary, even beneficial. But it is far more pleasing, and rarer, to be treated to so much superbly professional novel-making in the best traditional Bowen style. The vicarious household (a "Scene of Clerical Life") with its draughty, penurious chaos, the chill winds and empty, hideous between-wars architecture of Broadstairs, even the Middle West city streets during Thanksgiving—there is no living writer who can conjure so evocatively the settings she knows.

Many of the minor characters, such as Jeremy's boyish sempstress teacher, or the elegant Father Clavering-Haigh, off to meet a Buddhist in Harrods, the bubbling young matrons of Chicago or the anxious house-agent, Mr. Denge, are almost better, as sketches, than the central figures of Eva, Arble or Henry, whose parts in the actual plot have to be reconciled with the image of them that exists in Eva's confused romantic mind: Constantine, seen consistently as a smooth manipulator, is wholly successful. Eva herself, artless as "some indefatigable planet", sails through the events she provokes, saying and thinking little that would explain her extraordinary power over other people, or he explained by her odd upbringing: she is an uneasy mixture of scapegoat and Eve, and her motives remain as ambiguous as her intelligence.

It would be rash to guess that Miss Bowen intends some archetypal significance for Eva, despite her choice of name—rather, like Miss Spark, she allows a larger-than-life presence to impose significance on other, ordinary lives. The ramifications, both of relationships and of the ideas behind Miss Bowen's convoluted, formal style make this a more difficult and patchy novel than her earlier work. But its meticulous intelligence and experienced selection of precisely the right place to create her pattern of "Changing Scenes" (the sub-title effortlessly relegates to humbler places countless younger novelists about whom reviewers so often tend forgetfully to over-enthusias.

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Brandenburg has been in vigorous action as a protesting correspondent since the days of Sacco and Vanzetti: his character is given an added dimension by the inclusion of a file of his old letters, his past employment record, and various psychiatrists' notes—which show him in the grip of a lifelong obsession. Society has driven him, an already unhappy and unstable individual, to overstate and parody his own case. Mr. Friedman's documentation of this process is brilliant and amusing. The officiousness of real government departments is imitated with the names of real people (the sub-title effortlessly relegates to humbler places countless younger novelists about whom reviewers so often tend forgetfully to over-enthusias.



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## Russia

## STATE VERSUS SOCIETY

E. H. Carr: 1917: Before and After. 178pp. Macmillan, 36s.

There is a tendency to see Carr as a man of the West, and in the title which Mr. Carr has given to the central essay of his latest book of essays, he calls it "The Bolshevik Utopia". Russian scholars, the few who may see it, will feel back at the thought that the realist and severely analytical Mr. Carr had suddenly fallen far from the Utopian heresy. Westerners may for a few wild moments try with the fancy that he has just suddenly become savagely satirical and is writing of the Bolshevik Utopia as others have written of the Workers' Paradise.

Both sides may compose themselves. Mr. Carr may have changed his views, but not so much as all that. He may be less obsessed with the validity of power, he may not delve so much into virtues of organization, he may give freer rein to ideas as ideas. But in this case the essay's title indicates that he is simply exploring the remarkably few pre-conceptions which Lenin and other Bolsheviks entertained about the final form of the society which they were building. In so doing Mr. Carr writes a highly significant, illuminating and broad-ranging essay. Incidentally it is the one essay in the book that is hitherto unpublished. Somewhat extended, it will be the preface to a Pelican Classics edition of Bukharin and Preobrazhensky's *The A.B.C. of Communism*, to appear shortly.

What makes it especially significant is that Mr. Carr, in tracing the lines of Lenin's decidedly misty picture of the future, faces the question of what has happened to the hopes and premises on which the Soviet state was founded. What has become of the first fine visions of a new form of democracy? His answer is confined mainly to the field of political

philosophy, but none need grumble as a consequence.

One of the more obvious things about Russia is that the state shows no signs at all of withering away. But, if anyone is puzzled at that, he has to ask what Engels, Lenin, and the others meant by the state which was so conveniently to disappear.

Mr. Carr, both in this and other essays, goes back to the nineteenth-century dichotomy between state and society. The state was to interfere as little as possible with the impartial and magisterial working of economic laws. The state was a political conception and therefore bad. Society was an economic conception and therefore good. The state had a task of administration and coercion, particularly when different social classes were opposed to each other. But when a classless society came about then clearly the mainly coercive state, as Marx foresaw, would be left without any worthwhile work to do. It would lay society to rest. It could let society get on with the job of production and mutual help, and at the most it could give judicious support in the machinery of production. It would remain very much in the background.

Various pretexts are put forward to explain why the opposite has happened in Russia. It is blamed on capitalist encirclement, the wars, the survival of capitalist habits of mind in the people, Stalin's dictatorship, and common to most advanced countries the complexity and size of modern industry that requires not only massive state support but also state control.

Mr. Carr, however, lays stress on another element in the dilemma. Russian society became very largely of one class; but how, in ideological terms, could one reconcile the dual function of the worker as ruler and ruled, or sovereign and subject of the

dictatorship of the proletariat? This duality was never satisfactorily defined. Critics could base themselves on the rights of the individual; but the orthodox could reply that, if there were only one class, and if members of the same had by definition the same interests, anyone claiming separate rights was really opposing the interests of the other members of the class and must be judged inimical.

In other words, putting a nice gloss on it, a citizen can be expected to render the workers' state and its organs the same loyalty that a worker in a capitalist country is expected to give to his trade union. In both cases the individual is deemed to be best serving his own interests by backing the corporate organization, not in going off on his own. He works through and not against the organization. More bleakly, what was sought in the Bolshevik revolution was a new freedom and new rights for the working class as a collective whole, not new individual freedom and new individual rights for each citizen, as in the French revolution.

When writing his *A.B.C.* soon after the revolution, Bukharin sincerely believed in the ideological explanation and justification for the labor laws and security measures that were applied. But harsher regulations were soon to be introduced, and the national new freedom and new rights for the workers and peasants, even as collective wholes, were destroyed under Stalin.

Mr. Carr's other essays illustrate his intense concern to trace the ideological background to much that has happened. The first essay in the book, which he calls "The Russian Revolution: Its Place in History", might more fittingly be entitled, "Its Place in Political Philosophy". This elevated approach means that many

unpleasant facts tend to be smoothed by a kind of protean magic into the landscape. Few are before, however, Mr. Carr's ride away from some of the rougher facts of the Russian Revolution. He is always a little too ready to see the good in the collective psyche: a compounded of amnesia and bourgeois sophistry. Since he has pondered deeply on the positions for Nazism in German history and culture, and in *The Life and Death of Nazi Germany* he has given us 120 pages of closely argued, though occasionally elliptical, argument. The result is a book, by sharp insight, and by sure which is stimulating if not fully persuasive.

Lenin's *Collected Works*, Notebooks on the Question, 1900-16. Subscribers and Warrent. 18s.

The English translation of Lenin's *Collected Works*, now nearing completion, is a book of great value. It is a collection of Lenin's writings, including his speeches, letters, and other documents. It is a valuable contribution to the study of Lenin and the Russian Revolution.

## MOSCOW VERSUS THE UKRAINE

VYACHESLAV CHORNOVIL (Editor): *The Chornovil Papers*. 246pp. McGraw-Hill, £2 5s.

It is generally held that one of the most violent of the Moscow hawks who advocated the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia last August was Pyotr Shelest, a member of the Moscow Politburo and head of the Ukrainian Communist Party. His great fear was that the spirit of independence shown by the Czechs since the previous January might well spread to the Ukraine, among whose young intellectuals strong "Away-from-Moscow" moods had been developing for several years. Some of them even liked to invoke the Soviet Constitution of 1936, under which each of the fifteen republics had the legal right to secede from the Soviet Union and declare itself an independent state. But Moscow's answer to such aspirations has been simply: "Just you try!" Any claims to greater (if not complete) national independence in the Ukraine, as elsewhere, are dismissed by the Moscow authorities as dangerous manifestations of a "bourgeois nationalism".

There has been, in recent years, a very remarkable development in the Ukraine; if, in the past, Ukrainian "nationalism" was associated with all that was most reactionary, Fascist, pro-Nazi, anti-Russian, anti-Polish and anti-semitic to the country, there has lately developed in Kiev, Lvov, Odessa and other Ukrainian cities a liberal intelligentsia with aspirations for greater intellectual freedom who are increasingly hostile to the Russification of the Ukraine—carried out in a variety of ways described in *The Chornovil Papers*—as being entirely contrary to Lenin's nationalities policy: they feel even more strongly about the Moscow-directed police terror which, judging from *The Chornovil Papers*, became particularly intense in the Ukraine after the early months of 1965, that is, since Brezhnev replaced Khrushchev as head of the C.R.S.U.

and, until his arrest in 1967, a journalist and member of the staff of *L'Espresso* television—was arrested and deported after refusing to appear as a witness in one of the numerous secret trials, particularly of writers and other intellectuals, which have been going on in recent years in the Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union. He refused to testify on the ground that the trial was illegal in itself and that, under the arbitrary application of Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, any expression of independence by the prosecution was to be interpreted as a conspiracy against the state and the social system.

*The Chornovil Papers* consists chiefly of the memoranda, petitions and other documents written by Chornovil himself and some twenty other Ukrainian intellectuals who have in recent years been deported to camps in the Moldavian Autonomous Republic, which seems to have become the principal area for the post-Khrushchev concentration camps.

As both Professor Z. Brzezinski in his foreword, and Professor F. C. Baughman in his introduction point out, the nationalities problem is becoming an increasingly acute one in the Soviet Union, where Russian population scarcely exceeds 50 per cent. The "Away-from-Moscow" feeling itself not only in a vast and populated country like the Ukraine, with a population of more than forty million, but also in Georgia, Armenia and even "backward" Muslim countries like Bashkiria, as well as in Leningrad, with its European and old anti-Moscow traditions—is one of the greatest threats to the Kremlin today. In Lenin's nationalities policy, it was Stalin who, at the end of the Second World War, declared the Russians to be the "best" of the peoples of the Soviet Union, thus giving them a kind

of *Heavenly* status in relation to the other nations of the multinational country. How, if ever, the non-Russian nationalities will acquire independence or at any rate a greater autonomy in relation to Moscow is one of the great historical questions of the next few decades.

For the present the prospects of the non-Russian nationalities being allowed to develop a "polycentric" outlook are scarcely promising: for if, such "polycentricism" in even a non-member of the Soviet Union like Czechoslovakia was intolerable to Moscow, one can imagine how many more lanks would be dispatched to Kiev, or Tbilisi, or Erevan, if by some miracle, the now Moscow-dominated Central Committees of the non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union were suddenly to be the highest party post so many of them on men who were the national aspirations of the people, they would be totally unable to Moscow. On the other hand, in a more or less free future, gain control of the state and bring about a new centralization, both in the political and the ideological field. It is the ideological field that is the most serious, to what the post-war non-Russian territories of the Union, or of Poland, Czechoslovakia, or Rumania, or the French and German communist parties, have more determined than ever to set up a system under which Russian Power, nationalism, but no other, is permissible.

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## DETECTIVES OF THE SPURIOUS

JENNINGS (Editor): *The Modern Poet. Essays from the Review*. 200pp. Macdonald. 35s.

*Shoreham* and *After* has available colour-plates, including her from the later period previously reproduced. But one feels that Mr. Grigson's only confirmed by contemporary Palmer's letter with his wife Beth Ann Peacock, and that full justice to the latter especially the illustration to but the fact remains, Mr. long biographical introduction to the whole of Palmer's Grigson stopped after Volume I. But neither Mr. Peacock nor respects! Mr. Aldrich was a full background of knowledge of literature and biography. Only Mr. Grigson due weight to the political England in which Palmer and a high Churchman, construction of the pastoral life had loved, and whose letters illuminated his paintings; the liberal movement of was the triumph of "high hyenas," and a literary revolution tarred with Satanism. The return from London was traumatic for other than personal; all beloved and stood for waste.

Mr. Peacock's circumstances plenty of misprints) is a love, but his background and his comparisons for irrelevant. Palmer was a deeply religious man in the name of D. H. Lawrence beside the point to write devout and orthodox high man and a close student of Palmer's Platonism Mr. illuminating, especially in of the symbolism of *The Tower* eliciting; but of the kind of Palmer's Chaucer Grigson alone has the "fel-

articles, with the addition of tape-recorded conversations in the cases of Empson and Lowell. The book includes also a discussion in which the "make it new" attitude of A. Alvarez is opposed to the suggestion of a return to some sort of Paterian aestheticism made by Donald Davie. Several of the contributors are youngish members of English departments at universities (or circulations) used to avoid *don*, which some of them might consider a form of approvalism, and none of the articles is less than sharply intelligent. There need be no dissent from Mr. Hamilton's modest claim that the work in the volume "ranks with the best poetry criticism of the last decade." Gathered together between covers, however, the total effect of these essays is one of indecision rather than clarity about poetic ends and means. Some of the writers seem to be struggling honourably to discover their own critical ideas rather than to possess them already.

The Alvarez-Davie discussion is a good example. We all know what Pater stood for and what Art for Art's Sake means, but what is Davie's new aestheticism? "What you are saying is, let's get back to Pater," Alvarez says, yet clearly Davie is not in favour of Paterian hedonism and is not concerned that poetry should burn with a hard gen-lyle flame. It turns out that he would like to use such a phrase as "the music of poetry" but feels uneasily debarraded from doing so, and certainly this phrase (like Empson's remark elsewhere in the volume about one of his own poems: "I like it for the singing line quality") does not mean very much in itself; but the real conflict implied, between the idea that

poetry may be some form of magical incantation and Albray's view, taken from Eliot, that "the only method is to be very intelligent" is never reached in the discussion. And if it is not reached it is because neither protagonist wishes to reach it, because neither speaks from a settled conviction about the relationship between poetry and society.

The feeling that poetry needs some kind of sanction which at present does not exist is strong in most of the contributors. It is unlikely that any of them would agree with Empson's formulation in his engagingly lighthearted conversation with Christopher Ricks, that some of Swinburne's early work, "though madly queer and morally most undesirable, is frightfully good poetry". Nor does any of the contributors show sympathy with the Marxist view that the creation of a poem is first of all a social event and that the poem itself should be thought of as a public object rather than a fragment from a private world. In fact they show no awareness that such a view exists.

These articles, then, are not the work of a group of critics sharing certain beliefs: they offer simply individual insights into the work of individual writers, and as such they vary considerably in tone and viewpoint. The most clear and coherent writing comes from John Fuller writing about Thom Gunn and Randall Jarrell, Francis Hope on the 1930s and on First World War poetry, Ivo Hamilton himself on Robert Lowell, and Martin Dodsworth on Bernard Spencer and Marianne Moore. Upon the whole these are not only the most coherent essays, but also those that say the

most valuable things. There could hardly be a better description of Gunn's early style than "a mixture of the Jacobean and the colloquial" or a more acute observation on the limits of his black leather jacket poems than that "the poet does not seem to be plainly enough saying what he wants to say."

Francis Hope's article on the 1930s makes many good points about the differences between the socialists of the 1930s and that of 1960s writers, and the essay on Spencer, a 1930s poet, is remarkable for the perceptive sympathy shown for the work of a writer whose manner and concerns might have been thought very alien to a young critic. Graham Martin on Roy Fuller often shows insight into the origins of his work, but seems to lack the sympathy with his subject that brings the most generous critical rewards, so that he under-values or ignores the wit shown in much of Fuller's work. Wit, indeed except of the Empsonian crossword puzzle kind, is not something that most of these critics care about in poetry, any more than they care for singing lines. Some of the other pieces, in particular the four articles by Colin Falck, are marred by the confused or evasive language in which they are written. Where John Fuller says that Gunn writes love poems, Mr. Falck calls them "reflections on interpersonal experience." And what is not to make of remarks like "all this flows from the kind of total enterprise that modern poetry distinctively is (to what way was minimalist poetry not a 'total enterprise'?) or his observation that "the heavy thinking [John Berryman's poems] all contain has no lyrical centre to draw upon meaning from"? How does a "lyric"

cal centre" provide "poetic meaning", and how are both defined? It is a pity that editorial stringency was not exerted to make Mr. Falek express himself more intelligibly.

The collection as a whole is the best guide available to recent poetry, and it should be said that the articles do not by any means exhaust the good things to be found—nothing is included, for example, from the excellent issue of Eliot. Yet for all their liveliness the essays express also the prevailing mood of the 1960s, and uncertainty that springs from the lack of a guiding ethic or aesthetic. In the circumstances a note of caution, a distrust of obvious merits (echoed in the handful of discreet, unexciting poems at the end of the book) was probably unavoidable. Such caution, naturally, has its limitations. The preference for the delicate but limited work of Bernard Spencer over the far more varied, subtle and ambitious poetry of Louis MacNeice shown in the 1930s omissions suggests a failure of editorial taste. On the whole, however, it would be wrong to express anything but gratitude for Mr. Hamillcock's eagerness to detect the spurious. This is a quality likely to be of no less necessity in the years ahead, whether the 1970s see a new poetic aestheticism or the new barbarism advocated rather casually by Mr. Falek as a counter to what he sees as the depressed humanism of Philip Larkin. It might even seem that such sort of barbarism, expressed in Liverpool poets, wandering minstrels, moros at the Albert Hall, is already with us. It is should be triumphant in the 1970s, it is good to know that the *Review* will be there to combat it.

## ON THE ROOF OF THE TEMPLE

DE GOSSELIER: *Akbar Was*. Fulcrum Press, 25s. ANSLIM HOLLIS: *The Cohereances*, 54pp. Trigrant Press, 30s. DESMOND O'GRADY: *The Dying Gaul*, 50pp. MacGillivray and Kee, 30s. DANIEL JEFFMAN: *Striking the Spore*, 86pp. Oxford University Press, 38s. 6d. PATRIC DICKINSON: *Selected Poems*, 132pp. Chatto and Windus, 25s.

## British Honduras

The latest addition to the "Core Series" of authoritative books on Britain's dependencies, *The Caribbean* has spent most of his life in Central America, gives a lively account of history and political progress of the Colony. A chapter is devoted to hurricanes and the replanning that follows their aftermath. Also, the islands are trade and finance and the development of banking and financial centres and other commercial and industrial.

This timing comes off a bit; but Mr. Holke's whimsies grow boring and pretentious at length, as in the title poem. Again, the book seems too elegantly produced an artefact for such a slim talent, and though the blurb avers that Mr. Holke's "influence on other writers here, in America and of the continent has often been studied", the notion is new, even startling, to at least one reader.

three disparate parts, are considerable. Even when there is a unity within one of the sections the historicalizing is too insistent:

a darkly muscled caravan or horse  
even and swathed with their shafts  
and the blackheel. Again, from the  
Greece and the Balkans, the complex  
of copper and bronze to the Danube  
later, with iron for weapons and  
they surveyed the Atlantic and  
settled . . .

Thank you, Glyn Daniel. "Exile

immediate rewards, but on re-reading they seem too easy, a book of glib, facile exercises, with a competent villanelle here, a poetic gesture there. William Carlos Williams there, at the heart of the book, is a poet of the moment, throughout a numbing lack of presence. At his simplest—for example, in "A Bringing of Brenda, 1928"—the skill is all in getting the job done without pretensions; it seems indecent to ask why the poem got written at all. Nature and the Muse recur rent themes with Mr. Hoffman—ure handled with no more than routine attention, though "Must be" (Mr. Hoffman's, involved

other poets in this batch: a sweetness of lyrical evidence which something like (as Duwinn, as in Rossetti) "ear-ries" a poem so that the cliché situation, the threadbare language, uninitiated. "The cloving stanzas of "On Dow Crag" show it—the hunched, looking down on the morrowland landscape,

Whose view is incomplete  
Till he sees small and far  
Like a toy at his feet,  
Down on the western shore,  
The beautiful cooling-towers  
Of Calder Hall as stringe

## BLOWN BEAUTIES

GEOFFREY BEARD: *Modern Glass*. 160pp. Studio Vista, 25s. (Paperback, 12s. 6d.)

Glass is intrinsically attractive—there is no need to be a connoisseur to delight in the colour and sparkle of a piece of glass, however uninspired in its form, glimpsed in a shop window. Perhaps this explains partly why we, in this country, seem to be content with the conventional and uninspired wares that our shops offer us to the way of ornaments for our homes, as well as glass for our tables. If Mr. Beard's small book on *Modern Glass* serves to whet our appetites for glass of real beauty, or to inspire our retailers to be more venturesome in their choosing of stock, it will be of great value indeed.

Certainly the glass industry in Britain needs every encouragement in its emergence from a slough of stale, re-hashed design. Very recently, three entirely new glasshouses have been established—two in England and one in Scotland—far from any of the old centres of glassmaking and each with a fresh and individual approach. In another country, there has been a new breakthrough for glass as a medium for the artist-expression, giving him scope for expression equivalent to that which studio potters have enjoyed for many decades.

In *Modern Glass* all these facts are duly reported, along with other recent developments at leading glasshouses throughout the world, together with information on the designers responsible for them. As one would expect from the title, the earlier twentieth century is briefly covered, with the main attention to the most recent decade, though in each case the historical background of the various national industries has also been sketched in. The excellent photographs are numerous enough to illustrate every main style and technical innovation particular to each glass house, and enable the reader to discern the regional traditions.

making which, surprisingly, are still apparent in spite of the great amount of cross-fertilization going on today.

Mr. Beard has dealt kindly with the British industry. In some cases he has had to show student works in the absence of worthwhile pieces coming from the industry. He has tried hard to cover up the very real paucity of well-designed English glass of this century. Perhaps this is the reason, although it does not justify it, for so much space, both in text and illustration, being given over to that nineteenth-century phenomenon, "Cameo Glass." Perhaps Mr. Beard was hoping to show that Britain has achieved some innovations, though it is difficult to see the connexion with the modern movement in glass design in any way.

Far more relevant, surely, would have been some account of the amazingly avant-garde glassware made by the Whitefriars factory in the 1890s and 1900s (and even as far back as the 1860s).

In spite of some awkwardness of style, and an occasional unclear passage, *Modern Glass* is full of information not obtainable in any other one source, and will be a valuable reference book for the today, as well as an important document for the future in which mid-century glass is intelligently recorded.

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The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, in collaboration with Guy's Hospital and the Royal College of Surgeons, has founded a Keats Memorial Lecture. The first lecture—on "Keats: The Man, Medicine and Poetry"—will be delivered by Lord Evans of Hungershall, at 5 o'clock on February 25, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. W.C. 2.

## Medieval Catalogue

A review of the classic textbook describing and illustrating the medieval collection which consists of a cross-section of objects in each use in England during this period. The catalogue will be of value to historians, archaeologists and anyone interested in social and domestic life between the 11th and 16th centuries.

UNESCO Statistics  
1947

The recently published 5th edition of *Yearbook 1970* is a well-collated reference work providing the latest available facts and figures on population, education, health, industry, and culture. It is a valuable source of information for researchers, students, and the general public. The book is published by the United Nations and is available in English, French, and Spanish.

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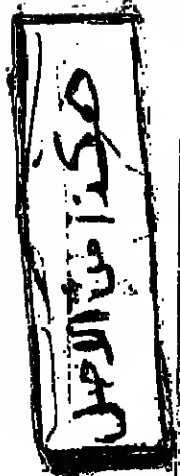
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68th Year JANUARY 30 1969 No. 3,492

## The Open Question

The under-educated are victims of their circumstances, not of their chromosomes, or, to put it another way, "it is unjust and unwise to ascribe the adventures hazards of nature to alleged inherited defects." It is dismaying to find over limpid phraseology like this in the *Report of the Planning Committee of the Open University*, published last Monday (H.M.S.O., 4s.) and seconded on the same afternoon by a placid press conference. It is all very well shrugging off the pervading air of the report as inseparable from any planning document of this kind produced by a committee of nineteen, but it is so brutally far removed from the generous concept of an Open University that it must inflame doubts about whether this concept is not going to be realized into a mirthless simulacrum, minus the mellowed stone, red bricks or even plate-glass, of the academic institutions we have already, open or closed.

The Open University has lain ahead of us for years, first as a mutually golden humour, then as a political promise; present plans are that it should take to the wavebands in 1971, so that, all being well, the first B.A.(Arts) should be among us late in 1974. In its report the Planning Committee justifies the enterprise by extensive reference to the large numbers of people in this country who left school before they should have done: their deprivation is also studied in the book by Professor Douglas and others which is reviewed opposite and is quoted in the report itself. Moreover, the planners have looked out some useful precedents to lean on, from countries like Japan, West Germany, Australia and Poland, where limited schemes are now working which involve non-residential further education and the use of radio or television.

But are we going to be forced to think of the University exclusively in

the earnest terms invoked here, as a massive agency of compensation for shortcomings lower down the academic world? The report relaxes just enough to foresee that there will still be a need for this extra source of opportunity even once what it calls the "backlog" has been cleared. Yet the economic obsessions of the times have bitten deeply into its thinking, and such enthusiasm as the University is expected to provide seems to have been worked out purely in terms of hoisting people up the income ladder, or at least of churning out more and more graduates who, as we all know, are very good for the country.

An Open University geared to this philosophy is not going to look very much like what the dissenting students and teachers have been demanding in recent years in many countries besides this one. Their hope for universities without hierarchy or formality was extreme, but its idealism is attractive and many people more moderate than themselves would like to rely on a new university taking shape which might educate its students to defy derelict assumptions, or institutions rather than rush blindly off to serve them at a high salary than before.

There are sections of this report which will have radical educationists clutching for their protest kit. Paragraph 60, for example, introduces a real Stakhanovite whiff of the shop-floor:

"The programme of study after the foundation course is based on the breakdown of each line into a number of components... The number of such components will initially be limited by the availability of broadcast time to about four in each line. Each component will be made the subject of two courses, each of one year's duration and each counting as a credit."

Open University degrees will be awarded on a count of "credits", and students who cannot manage two

credits on "foundation" courses go no further; six credits, made by three in a year, eight for an honours degree. The stark mathematics of it makes it sound more like a lottery than it will be in practice. If ever there was a chance of the conclusion of a university, less potent either by the degree, or by making the national target, then this was it.

If the Open University were to attract or, more important, point, right-minded leaders, programme planners, and a large amount of printed material, go with radio, television and correspondence courses is well designed by the right people, could please us all by doing above the petty utilitarianism would maintain it at the indispensable extra.

One heaving necessity, organization is that complex. It is out of the question to learn from the fact that the nearest thing to a Matter should be the B.B.C. drama Palace and that it will into regions. This should be for local radio, local library and worthy cultural bodies, the sent starved of serious consideration.

Monday's press conference more time on details of the University's prospective organization on arguing its philosophy. The word "feedback" was used in educational terms, that it should exist in a state of continual modification to suit the needs of the students. It is an appropriate, therefore, that if the Open University really does its job and opens thousands of extra minds, its motives and methods may be flexible by the ginger group itself, created its own

sum of a group of children born in one week in 1946, undertaken by Dr. J. W. B. Douglas and since carried on by him. The great difficulties of organization and finance, is one of the few areas of social research since the war which bears comparison with the stupor of English sociology. It is a fascinating series of reports, representing one of the few pieces of really hard contemporary knowledge available to the analyst of English society.

All Our Future. Dr. Douglas and his collaborators, J. M. Ross and R. R. Simpson, have produced a book which is arguably better than which preceded it, and its limitations of considerable importance, for future social research and the development of social policy. It is a book which the method which is adopted—taking all or many of a group of children born in one week of time and following them

remorselessly, year after year, has been continued, for other studies have been mounted. Only this social change be accurately perceived, and only thus can the functions of the social services and other things be carefully traced. The required in organizing such a study is enormous, but the more things become identified as contributions to knowledge, the more will be. With the development of computer and the possibility of records of children centrally, it will be possible. In fact, this might be called the last example of a random cohort analysis—in everything will be heavily biased.

One of the difficulties which Douglas has had will be gauged by his first chapter on what has to be done to the children whom he set study. Dr. Douglas began by all the children born in the first of March, 1946: he excluded those children and twin or multiple births. He took all middle-class and agricultural workers' children one in four of manual workers.

This gave him a sample of children. To do a complete follow-up, would have involved following like 17,000 children. In his work the statistics are presented in a way which is simple enough to follow, and of course a systematic bias is simple towards underestimating social problems because of the loss of illegitimate children. It is a greater part of psychological research to centre on twins, and the study by educationalists are presumably also ex-

# Twenty years on

## TRACING THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ON 4,720 CHILDREN BORN IN MARCH 1946

J. W. B. DOUGLAS with J. M. ROSS and H. R. SIMPSON;  
All Our Future. 240pp. Peter Davies, £2.2s.



be examined. How far have our gloomy predictions been justified? And how far have the environmental influences acting on the development of the boys and girls at the first stage of their school careers been reinforced or attenuated by those acting at the next?

Generally speaking, what they seem to show is that attainment—what the children can actually do as a result of their education—tends to differ more widely between social groups than between measured intelligence. Or, to put it another way round, intelligence test results tend to converge and attainments tend to diverge from the average. This is true both for reading and for mathematics. One of the results of this divergence in attainment is that pupils of high ability from the working class tend to drop out from school and from the stream which offer wider educational opportunity at an earlier age than children from the middle class, and the authors seem to suggest that about one in twenty in working-class occupations now leaving school could have followed the route to higher administrative and professional jobs.

Here, of course, there is an assumption about the relationship between educational background and subsequent employment which remains to be tested, although in general the assertion of the authors could be supported by other evidence. The question that the authors ask is why so many able boys and girls left school at fifteen or sixteen. The answer, they say, is low ambitions on the part of themselves and their parents; they express doubts about the advent of the comprehensive school since they assert that the grammar school with its traditions and attitudes can tend to support the clever child with less motivation, coming from a home where academic things are not encouraged. They are certain that it is not that the children are, or felt themselves, to be less able than the tests suggested.

A similar result is found when boys and girls are compared: there is evidence that able girls stay on at school less than boys. By an ingenious series of medical tests the authors show

earlier than boys, since the boys and girls who mature early do better in tests than those who mature late. Once more the authors attribute the difference between boys and girls to the aspirations of themselves and their parents. The girls whom they interviewed were also critical of their schools, both of the teachers and of the environment. And it may well be that the figures represent the different attitudes which men and women and boys and girls take towards educational qualifications and the labour market.

The authors then turn to the question of the effects of experience in selective schools on academic attainment. They find that while it is important for able children to be taught by graduates, most of the differences between schools attributed to the differences in qualifications of their teachers are actually the result of the fact that schools with the better qualified teachers also have more middle-class pupils. The authors cautiously say, however, that this relationship may not hold at the sixth-form level, where the importance of graduate teachers is probably greater. But once the schools have been statistically standardized there is striking evidence that upper-middle-class pupils improve rapidly in mathematics, while, relatively, children from the manual working class deteriorate.

But in other tests, as well as in mathematics, there are strong signs that the manual working-class children who go to the best schools, that is, the schools with the highest proportion of graduates on the teaching staff, do better. This is in apparent conflict with evidence of a more dubious kind which seeks to suggest that the ethos of the upper-middle-class type of school would be hostile to the clever working-class boy or girl. In fact, Dr. Douglas and his collaborators go so far as to say that it is the relative availability of grammar-school places throughout the country which determines whether or not many working-class children succeed at school. The early leavers, when themselves asked why they had

done so, but in explaining why they had fairly heavy emphasis was put on dislike of homework and discipline.

Dr. Douglas's analysis of the secondary modern students is interesting. He points out that the secondary modern schools differed widely from one another in a way that the grammar schools did not. Further, such middle-class children as had entered the secondary modern school had parents who carefully chose good schools for them: good in terms of both environment and teaching. Thus the bad secondary modern schools tended to attract to themselves the real rejects of the social system. (Once more, evidence shows that transfer between selective and non-selective schools was negligible.) Even if middle-class children attend poor secondary modern schools, however, they still do better than the other pupils, and Dr. Douglas and his collaborators suggest that among the middle-class children attending secondary modern schools are some children for whom the primary schools had not worked well, and who had consequently "under-achieved". This deficiency the secondary schools made up; and the secondary schools' success manifested itself in decisions to stay on at school beyond the minimum leaving age. More, the good secondary modern schools tended to do better with their working-class pupils than the bad secondary modern schools, and this to a greater degree even than in the grammar schools. Thus, Dr. Douglas says, a good school can to some extent make up for the deficiency of the home.

When Dr. Douglas and his collaborators turned their attention to the independent schools they found striking evidence of the effectiveness of teaching in the public schools. They point out, like the recent Public Schools Commission report, that the schools are not comprehensive schools: they enter, on the whole, for a relatively high-ability group of middle-class pupils. But this is not true of the independent schools which cater for the less able boy, nor is it true of the independent schools for girls. Dr. Douglas's preliminary conclusion is that when the data about children in public schools and in good grammar schools are standardized for social background, there is hardly any evidence that the Headmaster's Conference boys do better:

Our summary must be that it is too soon yet to make a final judgment on the independent and private schools even at O level, for some pupils still at school, and particularly those at the large public schools, may be awaiting to sit this examination at a later age. These are the schools that are able to plan for a slower stream sitting O levels one year later than is usual in the grammar schools, as well as an express stream taking them a year or more earlier. This is only possible in a school of a certain minimum size with a flexible organization. Indeed one of the advantages of the independent schools is that they are far freer than the maintained schools to try out new methods of organization and teaching.

This last comment may well not be as true now as it was. There is little evidence in the work about comprehensive schools because at the time when the studies were undertaken there were still relatively few of them. Evidence is, however, brought forward to suggest that the establishment of comprehensive schools will make relatively little difference to the findings about children's attainment in the selective system. There is some evidence that the comprehensive schools established early on are more successful than other schools in encouraging manual working-class pupils to stay on at school: whether this will be true of the ad hoc arrangements which have come into existence over the greater part of the country remains to be seen, and aspirations for further education may well be dampened by the comprehensive school.

Certainly, if Dr. Douglas's other findings are valid, the atmosphere and tone of the school and its attitude towards discipline and academic work will be very important. Indeed, one of the more depressing aspects of the comprehensive reform has been the fact that nowhere has it been preceded by a thorough in-service retraining of the teachers who are now forcibly "married" into the comprehensive schools. The evidence from Sweden strongly suggests that mixed-ability schools, and in particular

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## OUT OF THE DIRT, INTO THE COMPUTER

CLARKE: *Analytical Archaeology*. 684pp. Methuen. £7 7s.

*Analytical Archaeology* is not without standing a most important position, and will doubtless run into many editions, so there is time enough for some tightening of the style and grammatical correction. Indeed, one might venture that this is the most important and an archaeological work for twenty or thirty years, and it will undoubtedly influence several future generations of archaeologists. As its author would claim, it is a signpost rather than a corpus of received knowledge, and one may hope that those who teach archaeology today will read the signs correctly. The first step would be to increase the proportion of undergraduate reading archaeology to the present level, and to give the emphasis of those with an historical or classical education.

Sir Geoffrey Keynes's *Bibliography of John Evelyn*—in effect a bio-bibliography—was issued in 1937 in an edition of 301 copies, printed by the Cambridge University Press and has long been an expensive book in the second-hand market. A ready welcome, therefore, will be extended by Evelyn's admirers to the revised, amplified and up-dated edition now published by the Clarendon Press (though still printed at Cambridge) under a new title. Sir Geoffrey modestly describes this substantial *opus* as a "pendant" to Dr. Edmund Spenser Beer's great edition (1955) of Evelyn's *Diary*, also published by the Clarendon Press; and he has had to clear not only the Evelyn Collection at Christ Church but also the late W. G. Hiccock's notes made in his Christ Church copy of his 1937 book

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**Marine Biology.**—AUGUSTA. FOOTE AR-  
 OLD: *The Sea-Beach in Ebb-Tide*.  
 Doyer Books, 33s. 6d.

...the friend's young sister who starts out admiring Giedler and an SS youth, and then sees the light, is more conventional; and one other, who plays more of the part of a narrative device of alternating between the students' progress with their plans, and the progress of the

they have paused for a moment to look at the furniture in houses which have become homes. This sense of unease is felt in the domestic dramas which, because they are so high drama, can be at once amusing—much, one might say, because the characters themselves are

chronicling graffiti and down-and-out talk in London lodging-houses. But he can hardly be said to add much to the understanding of a phenomenon, by this time world-wide, that is perhaps not really communicable at all. The alienation that finds its expression in the taking of drugs is a

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together much information in a handy form, and this includes a calendar. The answer shows throughout the country a list of horticultural societies, and notes on gardening books and periodicals. But essentially it is a directory of commercial growers, showing the specialties and listing the nurseries and gardens open to visitors. Provided with an index and a series of maps with nurseries and gardens underlined, this first number of the yearbook is sensibly planned and will surely prove useful to many gardeners.

LOANES, D. M. (Editor). *The Papers of George Wyoll Esquire*. 272 Royal Historical Society.

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history, and in an introduction and appendix the editor supplies the required background information about the family and their book.

Moody, T. W. (Ed.). *Historical Studies 17*. (Oxford: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1972).

Professor Moody, who edits these eight papers read by academic historians at their Dublin conference in 1967, himself contributes the volume, a fresh scrutiny of *The Times* versus Parnell & Co. in 1882-90. When *The Times*, under Buckley, published its senseless "Parnellism and Crime" it included in facsimile a letter from Parnell afterwards proved a forgery which implicated him in the Phoenix Park murders. Did the newspaper act in good faith, asks Professor Moody, and concludes that it did; but on the other hand he finds that it lacked prudence, common sense and scrupulousness in its use of the forgery without full inquiry. Nor can he acquit the Government of complicity.

EMIL MOUNTBATTEN OF BERNIA. *Reflections on the Transfer of Power and Independence in India*. The Second Jawaharlal Memorial Lecture 1968. 37pp. Cambridge University Press, 8s.

Lucidly expressed and breezily written, Lord Mountbatten's lecture is immensely readable. While there is nothing particularly new in it, it traces in more detail than will be known to most readers the initiation and course of that remarkably close and cordial relationship blossoming at length into warm personal friendship between the author and Nehru. The effect of this relationship upon the final settlement between Britain and India was momentous. The other side of the coin is its effect upon the relations between Britain and Pakistan, a somewhat nastily given less prominence, for these lectures are, after all, dedicated to the memory of Nehru and not of Jinnah. We are promised, it seems, that Lord Mountbatten's personal records of his interviews with Nehru and other statesmen will be used by Mr. Henry Hudson in preparing "the first full account of the transfer of power", to be published next year. But can Mr. Hudson's book, however good

it may be, do any more than cross the T, and dot the I, of V.P. Menon's masterpiece, supplemented as it now is by Chaudhri Muhammad Ali's revealing narrative?

THOMAS, MATTHEW L. *Old Northern Ireland*. 200pp. Newton Abbott: David and Charles, 12s.

This description of various aspects of the life of old Northern Ireland begins with the castle and its burning in the Reform Bill riots of 1831. Indeed, the book is mainly concerned with the nineteenth century quarrels over enclosure, politics and the maintenance of order, early trade unionism, the land, and the Corn Law. The only individual who takes a separate chapter is the historian Thomas Carlyle, writer of the *History of the French Revolution* (1835). Agreeably written and decorated with prints and drawings of the older town, now fast disappearing.

#### Literature and Criticism

KRISHNA, K. S. *Modern Indian Literature*. 131pp. Bombay: Nirmala Sadanand, Rs. 18.

NAIK, M. K., DASGUPTA, K. and AMIN, G. S. (Eds.). *A Critical Essay on Indian Writing in English*. 408pp. Dhawan: Karnatak University, Rs. 30.

It would be difficult to find a better guide to the growth and development of modern Indian literature than Mr. Kripalani, who has been secretary to the Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters) in Delhi since its foundation in 1954. His excellent little treatise—disclaims any intention of writing a learned thesis surveys not only the history of modern Indian literature but also the conditions, linguistic and social, out of which this literature sprang. He is very illuminating about the role of English. "It was the only language in which Gandhi could communicate with Tagore or with Rajagopalachari and in which Nehru as Prime Minister of India could discuss matters of state with the then President Dr. Radhakrishnan." Even so, it is well to read his book side by side with the impressive collection of twenty-four

critical essays, presented as a *forum* to one of the most eminent Indian writers of English, which has been published by the Karnatak University.

Music  
HUGH, ANTHONY. *The Composer*. 78pp. Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.

There is more about the mechanics of musical composition in this short book than aesthetics or psychology, even the mechanics of composing, performing and engraving a score. But some idea of what the imagination is and how it works can be derived from the numerous testimonies. Mr. Hugh has assembled from Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Wagner, Britten and others, his down-to-earth common sense enables him to make essential points about the process of composing and about the "distance" of emotion, but it has not saved him from writing such a contradiction in terms as "he will know instinctively the result of long experience". He shows the necessity of acquiring technique by practising and imitating the harmony and counterpoint of Bach and gives sound advice to the aspirant. It is in fact an introductory book couched in plain language, but it is decorated with pictures of composers, bits of full scores, sketches and studies that are also instructive.

#### Politics

AZIKIWE, NINAMU. *Reminiscences*. 313p. Frank Cass, £3.5s.

First published in 1937, this book by the former President of Nigeria was one of the influential statements of the spirit of nationalism which some twenty years later was to flower into independence. Dr. Azikiwe's theme is the African personality. His style is fervent to the point of over-enthusiasm—and biblical. Yet the effect is compelling, and one sees here the masterly of the sure politician, combined with breadth of vision.

WILSON, EDWARD P. *The Labour Party: A Short History*. 96pp. Macmillan, 8s. 6d.

The first in the paperback "Sources

of History" series is written by a schoolteacher and intended for use in schools. It is clear and fair enough, and well illustrated, but it is difficult to see the point of adding yet another version of such a well-known story to the list given in the bibliography.

#### Railways

Boulton's August 1887 Railway Guide. Introduction by David St. John Thomas. 59pp. Newton Abbott: David and Charles, £3.15s.

Mr. David St. John Thomas, introducing this Victorian memorial, assures us that "it will date no further". It is a book, nevertheless, whose surpassing interest can only increase with age, as the railway departs fully out, as the last All-India Wool Drove Fabrics for Gentlemen vanish from the advertisements, as the memory fades of the Pionies and Guides. Always Available at the Royal Coat Hotel, Bedford, and the very names on the timetables disappear in melancholy from the station platforms. Some may find nostalgia in this register of ancient mores; others, breathing its stuffy evocations of horsehair, stout, snobbery and elastic stockings, may think the past well lost, and enjoy it rather in the spirit of that well-known lunatic who banged his head against the rail because it felt so lovely when he stopped.

GORDON, D. I. *A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain, Vol. 5. Eastern Counties*. 252pp. Newton Abbott: David and Charles, £2.10s.

In this, the fifth of the series, the author traces with great skill "the crucial links between the economic development of the region and its railway system", describing as he goes the influence of the iron way on the villages, market towns, fishing ports and seaside resorts of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk. He rightly praises the efforts, not altogether altruistic of course, of the Great Eastern Railway to help the old farming industry and stimulate the birth of new enterprises. Inevitably, there is the usual tale of lines opening, flagging, staggering and closing, but the region, thanks to the dispersal of industry and to

commuter settling in Essex, Suffolk, is not without hope. Mr. Gordon presents his admirably but he has had to write himself over colour and place, which the old railway, Anglia had in abundance, have been nice in having more about that dynamic railwayman, Sir Henry H. GERRARD, One of the really an artillery range at Weybourne, surely.

#### Social Studies

COULMAN, ROBERT. *Tropical Africa*. 170pp. Time-Life, 35s.

*Tropical Africa* is a book that is being faced with the white tropical Africa is less than it is that the treatment is official and so, of course, superficial in this case. In a more experienced writer and journalist succeeded to an extraordinary in achieving balance.

This is obviously not the specialist, but for the informed reader, wishing to get an overall impression of the history, society and development of Africa as an aid to understanding events now going on there, be an excellent starting point. Coulman's skill lies in his cannot give us everything, but therefore cause the typical what we read, though this, nevertheless accurate, is weeks admirably.

#### Transport

Harrold's Carriages. A Nineteenth Century Album of Early Text by D. B. Tibb, Patrick Stephens, £3.

Thirty-two pictures of early with brief and witty descriptions. Though the horse provided the power in the elegance of the horse-drawn phaeton, landau, dogcart, barouche. The book is a and laid-out but comes at a price of £5.

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Salary Band 18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100/101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1009/1010/1011/1012/1013/1014/1015/1016/1017/1018/1019/1020/1021/1022/1023/1024/1025/1026/1027/1028/1029/1030/1031/1032/1033/1034/1035/1036/1037/1038/1039/1040/1041/1042/1043/1044/1045/1046/1047/1048/1049/1050/1051/1052/1053/1054/1055/1056/1057/1058/1059/1060/1061/1062/1063/1064/1065/1066/1067/1068/1069/1070/1071/1072/1073/1074/1075/1076/1077/1078/1079/1080/1081/1082/1083/1084/1085/1086/1087/1088/1089/1090/1091/1092/1093/1094/1095/1096/1097/1098/1099/1100/1101/1102/1103/1104/1105/1106/1107/1108/1109/1110/1111/1112/1113/1114/1115/1116/1117/1118/1119/1120/1121/1122/1123/1124/1125/1126/1127/1128/1129/1130/1131/1132/1133/1134/1135/1136/1137/1138/1139/1140/1141/1142/1143/1144/1145/1146/1147/1148/1149/1150/1151/1152/1153/1154/1155/1156/1157/1158/1159/1160/1161/1162/1163/1164/1165/1166/1167/1168/1169/1170/1171/1172/1173/1174/1175/1176/1177/1178/1179/1180/1181/1182/1183/1184/1185/1186/1187/1188/1189/1190/1191/1192/1193/1194/1195/1196/1197/1198/1199/1200/1201/1202/1203/1204/1205/1206/1207/1208/1209/1210/1211/1212/1213/1214/1215/1216/1217/1218/1219/1220/1221/1222/1223/1224/1225/1226/1227/1228/1229/1230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